

# **RECREATION ELEMENT**

## **REDDING GENERAL PLAN**

### **(1985 - 2000)**



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**volume XI**

Recommended for adoption by Recreation & Parks Commission, June 30, 1982

Recommended for adoption by Planning Commission, November 12, 1985

Adopted by the City Council, December 2, 1985



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RESOLUTION NO. 85-261

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REDDING AMENDING THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE CITY OF REDDING BY ADOPTING A RECREATION ELEMENT.

WHEREAS, following the required public hearings therefor, the Planning Commission of the City of Redding has recommended to the City Council that it amend the City's General Plan by adopting a Recreation Element; and

WHEREAS, following the required notices in accordance with law, the City Council has held public hearings on said recommendations and has carefully considered the evidence at said hearings;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED as follows:

1. The City Council has reviewed and approved the Negative Declaration on the Element, finding that there was no significant impact on the environment.

2. The City Council does hereby amend the General Plan of the City of Redding by adopting the Recreation Element as shown in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was introduced and read at a regular meeting of the City Council of

the City of Redding on the 2nd day of December , 1985, and  
was duly adopted at said meeting by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: Demsher, Fulton, Gard, Pugh, & Kirkpatrick  
NOES: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None  
ABSENT: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None  
ABSTAIN: COUNCIL MEMBERS: None

/s/ Howard D. Kirkpatrick

HOWARD D. KIRKPATRICK, Mayor  
City of Redding

ATTEST:

/s/ Ethel A. Nichols

ETHEL A. NICHOLS, City Clerk

This instrument is a correct copy  
of the original on file in this office.

FORM APPROVED:

/s/ Randall A. Hays

RANDALL A. HAYS, City Attorney

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Recreation Element is to identify and document present park facilities and recreation programs, to equate such facilities and programs with current and long-term needs, to establish attainable goals and objectives to meet the community's needs, and to develop and adopt programs and plans which will accomplish the community's recreation goals.

The Recreation Element is intended to be used as a coordinating document by all levels of government involved with planning and community development and with the management of park, recreation, and open-space resources within the Redding planning area.

### B. AUTHORITY

Pursuant to Section 65303 of the State Government Code, the mandated General Plan may include a recreation element.

Section 65303 (a) of the Government Code provides the following: "A recreation element showing a comprehensive system of areas and public sites for recreation, including the following and, where practicable, their locations and proposed development:

1. Natural reservations
2. Parks
3. Parkways
4. Beaches
5. Playgrounds
6. Recreational community gardens
7. Other recreation areas"

### C. SCOPE

The scope of the Recreation Element is to:

1. Inventory existing park and recreation facilities, programs, and resources;
2. Identify how these may best be used to meet current and long-term recreation needs;
3. Identify deficiencies in the present recreation system;
4. Establish attainable recreation goals and objectives;
5. Develop a workable, city/private sector relationship to share in the responsibility of providing park sites, park facilities, and recreation programs;
6. Document public concerns with recreation;

7. Develop reasonable park size and frequency standards and the recreation programs to be undertaken on each;
8. Identify actions which the City and the development community should take to implement the Recreation Element; and
9. Develop specific park plans for a representative cross section of park types.

**D. THE LOCAL RECREATION SETTING**

The City of Redding's planning area--102 square miles--is located in Shasta County in the northerly extreme of California's great central valley. The Sacramento River flows through the planning area where it emerges from its mountain origin.

The Sacramento River adds drama to the area as it works its way through the area's rolling terrain which varies in elevation from 450 feet in the south to over 1,200 feet in the northwest. The area's undulating land forms are punctuated by bluffs, gullies, and plateaus. East of the Sacramento River, the land is flatter than west of the River and is interrupted by the etchings of Churn Creek, Clover Creek, and Stillwater Creek. South Clear Creek, with the remains of past gold dredging activity clearly visible, adds another water-oriented dimension to the area's environment.

As of January 1, 1981, the Redding General Plan contained approximately 19,780 dwelling units and a population of 51,050. The dwelling units and population holding capacity of the five General Plan options being considered are as follows:

TABLE ONE  
DWELLING UNITS AND POPULATION UNDER FIVE GENERAL PLAN OPTIONS

General Plan Option Number	Number of Dwelling Units	Population	Parkland Needed at Two Acres Per Dwelling Unit
1 (102 sq mi)	69,275	187,366	1,386 acres
2 (102 sq mi)	73,671	226,132	1,473 acres
3 (102 sq mi)	75,553	228,000	1,511 acres
4 (102 sq mi)	96,900	250,000	1,938 acres
5 (140 sq mi)	134,400	346,752	2,688 acres

**E. THE REGIONAL SETTING**

The planning area is surrounded on the west, north, and east by Northern California's great mountain ranges--Trinity Alps, Siskiyous, Cascade, and Sierra Nevadas. These mountains, easily accessible to the people of the planning area, offer some of the most diverse natural and man-made recreation opportunities found anywhere in the continental United States.

Landmark places such as Shasta National Recreation Area (Shasta Lake), Mount Shasta Recreation Area, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Castle Crags State Park, and the Shasta-Trinity National Forest are well-known throughout North America. Their lakes, rivers, forests, camping facilities, and wilderness areas are visited annually by hundreds of thousands of tourists and sportsmen, including people residing within the planning area.

These diverse entities, while under the jurisdiction of Federal and State governments, not only provide the City of Redding with a spectacular regional recreation setting, a significant part of the Redding and Shasta County Economic Base. Many of the City's motels, restaurants, marine sales, and service establishments and other businesses thrive and contribute substantial dollars to City and County general funds.

## II. EXISTING PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES, RESOURCES, AND PROGRAMS

A complete inventory of sites and facilities--both public and private--which provide recreational opportunities for the people of the Redding General Plan area is provided in the Appendix of this Recreation Element. Also related to this document are the Existing Conditions and Issues Report and the Open Space and Conservation Element.

Each publicly-owned park site--whether improved or not--each public and private school facility, and each existing commercial recreation facility, including businesses, clubs, lodges, and other nonpublic entities, has been inventoried. Each park and school site is delineated on a map with an individual designation as follows:

The first, a number, (01, 02, 03, etc.) describes the General Plan subarea in which the facility is located.

The second, a letter, describes the following:

P -- a public park site or greenway area

S -- a public school

PS -- a private school

The third, a number, (1, 2, 3, etc.) describes each facility in a numbered sequence.

Each nonpublic business, club, lodge, etc., is described by address and includes a brief description of the recreation facilities offered.

Also included within the Appendix is a 1981 user inventory of recreation programs provided by the City.

### A. PUBLIC PARK SITES

Table Two describes the present (January 1982) land area in City ownership devoted to the eight park types listed in Chapter VIII. The parkland area data is reported, individually, for each General Plan subarea.

Table Three summarizes the total improved and unimproved parkland area and the present (January 1982) number of dwelling units within each plan subarea.

TABLE TWO

AREA OF PARK LAND IN ACRES BY PARK TYPE WITHIN EACH GENERAL PLAN SUB AREA

General Plan Sub Area	Regional	District	Community	Neighborhood	Natural Resource	Historical and Cultural	Special Use Area	Wayside	Park Total	Open Space, Flood Plain or Greenway	Total
1				13.1		4.4			17.5	257.8	275.3
2									0	0	0
3						10.0			10.0	0	10.0
4									41.2	4.3	45.5
5	84.5			28.3	30.8				143.6	28.4	172.0
6				3.0			30.5	2.2	35.7	109.4	145.1
7	140.0		41.2			0.3			140.3	0	140.3
8				3.3			2.3		5.6	99.8	105.4
9			17.0				4.4		21.4	3.0	24.4
10					64.8				64.8	7.4	72.2
11		90.5		15.5					106.0	4.8	110.8
12							510.0		510.0	0	510.0
13									0	0	0
14									0	0	0
15			28.9	11.0	20.4				60.3	15.4	75.7
16									0	0	0
17									0	0	0
Totals	224.5	90.5	87.1	74.2	116.0	14.7	547.2	2.2	1156.4	530.3	1686.7
Improved	224.5	0	17.0	23.4	95.6	0.3	7.2	2.2	370.2	--	--
Unimproved	0	90.5	70.1	50.8	20.4	14.4	540.0	0	786.2	--	--

TABLE THREE  
EXISTING LAND AREA FOR PARKS AND GREENWAYS WITHIN THE  
SEVENTEEN GENERAL PLAN SUBAREAS--A SUMMARY

Plan Subarea	Number of Dwelling Units January 1982*	Parkland in Acres--January 1982			Park Total	Greenway**
		Improved	Unimproved	Total		
01	1,000	9.7	7.8	17.5	257.8	
02	200	0	0	0	0	
03	557	0	10.0	10.0	0	
04	1,161	0	41.2	41.2	4.3	
05	1,521	115.3	28.3	143.6	28.4	
06	2,363	5.3	30.0	35.3	109.4	
07	1,728	140.3	0	140.3	0	
08	962	5.6	0	5.6	99.8	
09	1,047	21.4	0	21.4	3.0	
10	1,285	64.8	0	64.8	7.4	
11	4,577	7.4	98.6	106.0	4.8	
12	148	0	510.0	510.0	0	
13	90	0	0	0	0	
14	40	0	0	0	0	
15	1,065	0	60.3	60.3	15.4	
16	679	0	0	0	0	
17	1,352	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,776</b>	<b>370.2</b>	<b>786.2</b>	<b>1,156.4</b>	<b>530.3</b>	
					<b>1,686.7 Acres</b>	

\* DUs--Dwelling Units

\*\* All greenway areas--steep slopes and flood plains--are not intended to be improved as active park and recreation sites. However, some parks utilize flood plains as part of their sites.

In 1972, the City Council amended the Redding City Code by adopting Article IV, Chapter 5, Sections 5-43 through 5-46, which provides for the protection of wild birds and for the establishment of designated bird sanctuaries. Accordingly, Turtle Bay and Turtle Bay East--Map Designations 07-P-1 and 10-P-1--have been declared to be "...a wild bird sanctuary".

### III. PARK AND RECREATION NEEDS

In January 1982, there were approximately 19,800 dwelling units of all types within the General Plan area. At the City's standard of 2 acres of developed parkland for each 100 dwelling units, the current park need is 396 acres.

The parkland area supply as of January 1982, was as follows:

<u>Parkland</u>	<u>Area in Acres</u>
Improved	370.2
Unimproved	<u>786.2</u>
Subtotal	1,156.4

In addition to the 1,156.4 acres, there are currently 530.3 acres dedicated as "Greenway," which includes steep hillsides and flood plains. While not technically park sites, these greenway lands can be used for trails and be a part of scenic, natural resource, and meaningful permanent open-space areas.

It is anticipated that by the year 2000, approximately 43,200 dwelling units will be located within the planning area. The land area required for developed parks (at the 2 acres per 100 dwelling unit standard) will be 864 acres.

For the purpose of this Recreation Element, 73,671 dwelling units were used in this chapter to forecast recreation needs. These 73,671 dwelling units, at the 2 acre per 100 dwelling units standard, would require 1,474 acres of developed parks to serve the 217,000 people who would reside in the area. The 1,474-acre figure represents a 28.2 percent increase over the 1,156.4 acres of parkland presently in City ownership. See Table Four.

Long-term, the principal park and recreation needs are:

1. To obtain financial resources from public and private sources to improve the 786.2 acres of unimproved parkland presently held in City ownership;
2. To acquire the additional (approximate) 320 acres of future parkland needed to serve a population of 217,000. Such future land acquisition, primarily, will be for neighborhood parks and should be located in close proximity to future housing and to those existing housing areas presently unserved with such neighborhood parks;
3. To obtain financial resources from public and private sources to provide those additional recreation programs that will not be provided by the schools or by commercial recreation businesses;
4. To develop a closer working relationship among the City's Park and Recreation Programs, the several school districts and Shasta County to provide maximum recreation opportunities without duplication of facilities, effort, or cost; and

5. To protect the natural integrity of the Sacramento River. To fulfil this vital long-term need, the City of Redding should encourage Shasta County to adopt effective plans, policies, and implement ordinances similar to those in the City.

Both City and County governments should consider incorporation of the Sacramento River as a scenic waterway within their respective Scenic Highway Element and adopt implementing provisions to protect the views from the River as well as protection of the River and its flood plain.

TABLE FOUR  
PARKLAND AREA NEEDS AT HOLDING CAPACITY\*  
A COMPARISON WITH EXISTING CONDITIONS

Plan Subarea	Number of Dwelling Units		Park Area in Acres	
	January 1982 Existing	General Plan Design Unit Capacity	January 1982 Existing	At Holding Capacity**
01	1,000	6,604	17.5	132
02	200	3,822	0	76
03	558	4,003	10.0	80
04	1,161	12,276	41.2	246
05	1,521	4,334	143.6	87
06	2,363	4,757	35.3	95
07	1,728	1,652	140.3	33
08	962	2,860	5.6	57
09	1,047	1,668	21.4	33
10	1,285	2,738	64.8	55
11	4,577	12,749	106.0	255
12	148	5,500	510.0	110
13	90	503	0	10
14	40	341	0	7
15	1,065	3,232	60.3	65
16	679	2,050	0	41
17	1,352	4,582	0	92
<b>Totals</b>	<b>19,776</b>	<b>73,671</b>	<b>1,156.4</b>	<b>1,474</b>

\*\* 1,474 acres at holding capacity would require the acquisition of an additional 317.6 acres over the present 1,156.4 acres in City ownership.

## IV. RECREATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### THE MISSION OF THE RECREATION ELEMENT:

To provide opportunities for a full range of recreational activities and experiences to meet the demands of an expanding population with increasing amounts of leisure time and mobility.

#### GOAL 1:

Preserve and encourage the judicious development of those natural resource areas which have a unique recreation potential.

##### Objective

Maximize and protect the natural and recreation potential of the planning area's creeks and rivers by directly or cooperatively acquiring appropriate park sites and other publicly available access ways to such creeks and rivers.

##### Objective

Emphasize acquiring land with natural features and values not already adequately protected and that are of significant interest or asset to the general public.

#### GOAL 2:

Establish a coordinated area-wide process for park and recreation planning, acquisition, and development, involving a broad spectrum of citizen and institutional interests.

##### Objective

Make newly acquired lands and accompanying facilities available to the public as soon as possible.

##### Objective

Ways should be explored for the development of hiking and bike trails along appropriate street rights-of-way, utility corridors, greenways, creeks, rivers, and park access routes. To the extent possible, such trails should provide linkages to schools and major parklands. Planning for trails must consider such limitations as topography, climate, maintenance and development costs, and should emphasize intensive use areas.

##### Objective

Where applicable, and in conjunction with private development, use less-than-fee acquisition mechanisms to acquire, protect, or preserve needed recreation, natural, and cultural resources.

##### Objective

Develop priorities for park development.

GOAL 8:

Recognize that the need for park sites and recreation programs are integrally tied to the development of land for residential and other urban uses.

Objective

Have developers of property contribute park sites and/or in-lieu fees so that their developments will be provided with needed park sites and recreation programs and in the process the City and existing taxpayers will be relieved of a substantial financial burden.

GOAL 9:

Recognize the social and economic values to the City of its relationship to the several, nearby, State and National recreation areas and resources. Recognize that these recreation areas and resources provide extremely valuable, in-place, recreation facilities for the use and enjoyment of the City's residents, that they cause valuable tourist expenditures to be made in the City, and that they attract employment producing, tax-paying businesses and industry to the City.

Objective

Provide recreation facilities within the planning area which will be complementary to those nearby State and National recreation areas and resources.

Objective

Particular attention should be paid to the Sacramento River--both within and outside the planning area--so that this dynamic natural resource is protected for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Objective

Adopt policies and implement ordinances to protect the views from the River as well as the River itself.

Objective

Use natural resource and park development as an inducement for tourism.

Objective

Encourage recreation activities or events that attract tourists.

## V. OPTIONS TO PROVIDE RECREATION PROGRAMS

Certain recreation activities which are best developed and operated by the private sector and are available to the general public at affordable costs should not be duplicated by the City. Rather, the City and the private sector should coordinate their efforts and build on each other's programs toward the objective of providing the most comprehensive, people-serving, recreation system possible.

Further, specialized recreation facilities, such as marinas, recreation vehicles, rifle and archery ranges, should be developed and operated with substantial private involvement--even though such facilities appropriately could be located on publicly owned land.

## VI. OPTIONS TO PROVIDE PARKS--A PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR RELATIONSHIP

Historically, the public sector accepted the responsibility and costs related to land acquisition, development, and operation of the public park and recreation systems. However, the passage and implementation of Proposition 13, the elimination of many of the Federal Government's financial assistance programs, and the general erosion of public funds available for park and recreation development has caused most units of local government to re-evaluate their programs in both short- and long-terms.

As the Redding area urbanizes, the need for additional park and recreation facilities continues. As land is developed by the development community in response to market demands for housing and other urban uses, that development community must accept a share of the responsibility to provide the requisite park and recreation land and facilities to meet a critical public need.

Means available to the City for park development include the following:

### A. PARK AND RECREATIONAL LAND DEDICATION AND IN-LIEU FEES

Pursuant to Article 3, Section 66477 of the State Subdivision Map Act, the City Council has adopted an appropriate ordinance requiring the dedication of land, the payment of fees in-lieu thereof, or a combination of both, for park and recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a final map or parcel.

### B. PARK FUND

The City Council has adopted an appropriate ordinance requiring the collection of a fee to be placed in a park development fund for each building permit issued and exercised.

### C. RESERVATIONS OF PROPERTY WITHIN SUBDIVISIONS FOR PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 4 of the State Subdivision Map Act, the City has adopted an appropriate ordinance requiring that certain property within subdivisions be reserved for park and recreation use and providing for the City to enter into a binding agreement for the acquisition of such land.

### D. PUBLIC ACCESS TO RIVERS AND STREAMS

Pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 3.5 of the State Subdivision Map Act, the City should take appropriate legal action to reserve public access to rivers and streams and to reserve public access routes and easements to and along the banks of such rivers and streams.

## VII. PUBLIC INTERESTS AND CONCERNS WITH RECREATION

In the fall of 1981, a Park and Recreation questionnaire was circulated to the residents of the City of Redding with their utility bills. Eight hundred forty-nine households, representing 2,341 people (5.6 percent of the population), responded.

### Summary Overview of the Questionnaire Results

Eighty-two and two-tenths percent of the 849 households responding lived in single-family detached homes. The median age of all household residents was 31.9 years. Thirty-two and two-tenths percent of the household members were under 20 years of age and 9.8 percent were over 65 years.

Nine and two-tenths percent of the households lived in apartments; 5.4 percent were in mobile homes. Condominiums (townhouses) and duplexes each represented 1.4 percent of the respondents and 0.4 percent were households located within commercial buildings.

Three-fourths of the households used the city parks while only 32.4 percent took part in the City's organized recreation programs.

Due to a shortage of public recreation dollars, a modest fee is charged for users of some recreation programs. Eighty-seven percent of the households agreed with these charges, 5 percent disagreed, and 8 percent chose not to respond. Of those responding, 86.5 percent would support fees for additional programs while 13.5 percent would not.

When asked to rate the City's recreation programs, 12.1 percent of the households rated them excellent, 47.2 percent good, 10 percent fair, 0.9 percent poor, and 29.7 percent did not respond. The six most frequently mentioned programs in which the people participated were dancing, crafts, coed tennis, swimming, soccer, and exercise classes.

Seventy-eight and six-tenths percent of the households responding believed that the City should require developers of large subdivisions to provide neighborhood parks and dedicate them to the City for public use. Fifteen and five-tenths percent felt the developers should not be so required and 5.9 percent did not respond.

Forty-five percent of households stated they used school facilities for recreation activities during weekends and summer, 51 percent did not, and 4 percent did not answer. The ten schools most frequently mentioned (in order) were:

1. Shasta High/Nova	6. Alta Mesa
2. Enterprise High	7. Parsons
3. Sequoia	8. Juniper
4. Shasta College	9. Lassen View
5. Manzanita	10. Bonnyview

Many of the respondents used more than one school.

When responding to the question, "Are there areas of the community where you would like to see a City Park?", 35.9 percent recorded "yes" answers (some with more than one location); 22.1 percent answered "yes", but suggested no location; 17.8 percent stated "no"; and 24.2 percent did not respond. When asked to identify a general location if they believed additional park(s) should be provided, all 17 of the General Plan subareas were identified except subarea 14--an area which, presently, contains substantial agricultural land uses. The five subareas most frequently mentioned were (in order) numbers 11, 15, 6, 7, and 8.

Eighty-five and five-tenths percent of 731 households responding felt the City should develop a city-wide trail system for hiking, jogging, and nonmotorized bicycling. Ninety-seven and nine-tenths percent of those responding believed the City should continue its present policy of preserving public access to the Sacramento River.

In response to the question, "Does your church, service club, lodge, or any other private organization offer recreation facilities?", the 731 households responding 45 percent answered "yes" and 54.5 percent answered "no." Two hundred eleven households did not respond. Only 27.5 percent of the 731 responding households stated that they use these facilities. Swimming, gymnasium activities, dancing, and baseball are clearly the leading recreation activities mentioned.

Forty-three and six-tenths percent of the 796 households responding stated that they frequent commercial recreation facilities such as bowling alleys, private golf courses, rifle ranges, etc.

Seven hundred sixty-one households answered the question, "Would you favor the City's adopting a Landmark Tree Preservation Ordinance to protect certain specimen trees and tree stands?", 85.7 percent of them responded "yes" and 14.3 percent answered "no." Eighty-eight households did not answer.

Seventy-six responding households (about 9 percent) offered additional comments. Their comments have been consolidated into expressions having a common concern and are listed in the descending order of the number responding:

1. Concern for their personal safety while using parks.
2. Need more safe places for walking, biking, and jogging.
3. Wish there were more recreation programs.
4. Motorized vehicles should not be allowed in parks.
5. Plant more shade trees.
6. Older persons feel forced out of parks by ball teams and loud music.
7. More and better children's recreation programs.
8. Groups should be able to drink in parks without City Council approval.
9. Need small scattered parks for small children.
10. The following comments were made by one respondent only:
  - a. Recreation programs should be completely supported by fees.
  - b. Wants list of recreation classes.
  - c. Recreation and Parks Commission needs more direction.
  - d. Enjoy Lake Redding Park most of all.
  - e. Don't use parks.
  - f. Reduce cost of City government.
  - g. Build park and golf course on land fill near Benton Airport.

- h. Provide recreation programs at schools during evening hours.
- i. River banks should be under City management.
- j. Provide season passes for individuals at swimming pools.
- k. Need swimming pools for small children.
- l. Need public racquetball courts.
- m. Remove lights at Alta Mesa Park.
- n. Need indoor facility with electricity for bands to play and practice.
- o. Offer trees to property owners at wholesale to plant on Arbor Day.
- p. Need arboretum.
- q. Need tree-lined streets.

## VIII. PARK CLASSIFICATION AND PARK DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

### A. PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The public park classification system identifies and establishes development standards for six broad categories or types of parks. Additional categories--Greenways and Flood Plains and the Sacramento River, while not technically parks, are included in this classification system as they can overlap. The eight categories are discussed separately and include the following park types:

1. Regional Parks
2. District Parks
3. Community Parks
4. Neighborhood Parks
5. Small Neighborhood Parks
6. Special Use Areas and Facilities
  - a. Trails
  - b. Historical, archaeological, and cultural parks
  - c. Recreation vehicle park and vehicle racing
  - d. Golf course
  - e. Rifle range
  - f. Archery
  - g. Water-oriented facilities
7. Greenways and Flood Plains
8. The Sacramento River

### B. BASIC PARK STANDARD

In the establishment of an overall park development standard, the first five types listed above are included. The cumulative total land area devoted to regional, district, community, neighborhood, and small neighborhood parks should be provided at a ratio of not less than TWO ACRES OF SUCH PARKLAND FOR EACH 100 DWELLING UNITS.

### C. PARK TYPES AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

#### 1. Regional Park

- a. Purpose--To provide a wide range of low to high intensity recreation opportunities for all segments of the planning area's population on large, uniquely suited, river-oriented sites.
- b. Size--Minimum area 80 acres--ideally 100 to 200 acres. Regional parks may also serve as special use parks providing region-wide facilities such as the Civic Auditorium and Posse Grounds at Turtle Bay Regional Park.
- c. Service Area--Region-wide (Planning Area) with substantial use from outside City.

- d. Location--Proximity to Sacramento River is desirable to take advantage of this significant natural resource. Parking and accessibility via regional transportation facilities are major locational criteria.
- e. Range of Recreation Opportunities--While a regional park may include many features of community and district parks (athletic fields or courts), its facilities should be oriented to such activities as boating, swimming, picnicking, or hiking. Such parks should include a wide variety of landscapes: natural woodlands, open lawns, scenic vistas. They should encompass locations of historic, geologic, scenic, or other special interest. Zoological or botanical gardens, arboretums, museums, or similar regional special-use facilities should be located, when possible, in regional parks.

## 2. District Park

- a. Purpose--To provide a wide range of low to high intensity indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities for all segments of the population within an identifiable district of the City.
- b. Size--When developed jointly with a senior high school, minimum area of school/park site should be 60 acres. When developed separately, the minimum area should be 50 acres.
- c. Service Area--Similar to that of a senior high school.
- d. Location--Adjacent to or near a senior high school to allow joint use of both school and park facilities. Parking and accessibility via regional transportation facilities are major locational criteria.
- e. Range of Recreation Opportunities--Facilities should be oriented to group functions, field games, court games, picnic areas, day camping, cultural facilities, nature study areas and trails, and should offer a wide range of both active and passive recreation opportunities.

## 3. Community Park

- a. Purpose--To provide relatively close-to-home sites to serve the indoor and outdoor recreation needs of several neighborhoods.
- b. Size--When developed jointly with a junior high school, minimum area of school/park site should be 30 acres. When developed separately, the minimum area should be 20 acres.
- c. Service Area--Similar to that of a junior high school.
- d. Location--Adjacent to or near a junior high school to allow joint use of both school and park facilities. Safe pedestrian and bicycle access is a major locational criterion. Accessibility by public transportation is desirable.

e. Range of Recreation Opportunities--The community park/playfield should include all features of a neighborhood park. It also should offer special indoor and outdoor recreation opportunities for several neighborhoods: a swimming pool (covered or uncovered), a multi-purpose community center, lighted ball fields, track and field facilities, off-street parking and specialized features depending on community preferences or unique site opportunities (such as gardens or natural areas).

Indoor facilities at adjacent junior high schools should be made available for community use to avoid constructing duplicate facilities. A community park/playfield can serve as a neighborhood park for the surrounding or adjacent neighborhood.

#### 4. Neighborhood Park

- a. Purpose--To provide close-to-home sites to serve primarily the outdoor recreation needs of the population that lives within walking distance of their homes.
- b. Size--When jointly developed with an elementary school, total minimum area of school/park site should be 15 acres. When developed independently of an elementary school site, minimum park area should be 5 acres.
- c. Service Area--Similar to that of an elementary school. At normal urban densities, approximately one-half mile radius serving approximately 3,000 to 5,000 people.
- d. Location--Adjacent to or near an elementary school to allow joint use of both school and park facilities. Safe pedestrian and bicycle access is a major locational criterion.
- e. Range of Recreation Facilities--The neighborhood park/playground is intended primarily for outdoor recreation that requires relatively small facility expenditures. Typical are: preschool play lot, apparatus areas, paved areas for court games, fields for organized sports, areas for informal play and quiet activities, wading pools and shelters with restrooms. Supplemental indoor facilities at adjacent elementary schools should be available.

#### 5. Small Neighborhood Park

- a. Purpose--To provide tot lots, pocket parks, and other small-scale organized open spaces with less land area than required for standard neighborhood parks.
- b. Size--All parks or organized open space having less than two acres.
- c. Service Area--No standard service area is unique to each site and the residential density of the area it serves.

- d. Location--Primarily small parks or organized open spaces should be in higher density areas. Standard-size neighborhood parks should be sought where possible since dispersal of numerous small parks are highly labor intensive and will increase maintenance costs.
- e. Range of Recreation Activities--Small parks and organized open spaces may be used in a variety of ways depending on neighborhood characteristics and needs. They may include grass-covered areas where the City merely mows the lawn, "tot lots" equipped for small children, or specially conceived areas such as the Downtown Mall with benches, flowers, plazas, fountains, and similar features.
- f. General Statement--While many small, privately maintained and operated parks play an important role in the total recreation context, their public counterparts in low-density areas are often found to be less than effective in terms of long-term costs versus people served. Accordingly, they should be used judiciously and only when their overall effectiveness can be justified fiscally as well as recreationally.

Where small, publicly-owned parks exist or seem appropriate in new developments, the City should consider the use of improvement and maintenance assessment districts. The property to be directly served by such facility would be assessed for the costs of improvements and maintenance and thus free up scarce park and recreation dollars for facilities which serve a broader public need.

## 6. Special Use Areas and Facilities

- a. Purpose--To serve the specialized recreational pursuits that require unique sites and facilities.
- b. Range of Specialized Recreation Opportunities--
  - (1) Trails
  - (2) Historical, Archaeological, and Cultural Parks: There is a public responsibility to identify and preserve significant sites, districts, structures, etc., associated with the region's past. Facilities to help understand and enjoy such localities may often be developed advantageously along with regional parks, greenways, or other recreation resources.
  - (3) Recreation Vehicle Park and Vehicle Racing: The rising use of motorized vehicles for recreation requires suitable places in the urban area which will minimize nuisance factors. Sites should be located where noise levels are already high and where residential districts will be least affected.

There is a need to provide land to meet the demand for vehicle racing, provided a responsible, private agency is willing to sponsor and control racing. Some types of racing may occur at only one location in the planning area, while others may be provided for in several places. Provision of roadways or drag strips should be publicly controlled and should be designed for multi-purpose use where possible.

(4) Golf Courses: A minimum standard of at least one 18-hole golf course available to the general public for the first 20,000 population and an additional one 18-hole golf course for each additional 30,000 people in the planning area should be maintained.

This standard does not differentiate between public and private ownership. The six existing golf courses (containing 72 holes) presently operating in the planning area are owned privately. As such, any of them could be phased out or changed to another use or their availability for play by the general public could be restructured.

The City should monitor these private facilities continuously and attempt to maintain a condition where the general public may have golf playing opportunities at a ratio not less than that herein stated.

(5) Rifle Range: There is a public need to provide or support the provision of a suitable place within the planning area for rifle and other small bore weapon practice. User groups should be expected to help install and maintain the facility.

The location of such facility is critically important. Because of the obvious hazards involved, abutting land uses and property must be assured absolute protection from such hazards and from the noise of such operations.

(6) Archery Facilities: There is a public need for indoor and outdoor archery ranges. Archery groups should be expected to assist in the installation and maintenance of such facilities.

(7) Water-Oriented and Other Specialized Facilities: Other specialized facilities such as boating, fishing, and swimming should be provided, where appropriate, in the regional, district, or community parks described above.

Other facilities needed depend on recreational trends. There is a general public responsibility to meet needs not provided for privately. Some needed facilities are outdoor theaters, aquariums, model-airplane flying fields, lawn-bowling greens, urban area campgrounds, botanical gardens, a full-size multi-purpose sports stadium, and centers for the fine and performing arts. Many of these also can be accommodated within one or more of the organized parks or school sites.

## 7. Greenways and Flood Plains

To protect the public health, safety, and welfare, there is a need to prohibit or restrict urban development on steep hillsides (over 20 percent in slope) and within the flood plains of the planning area's rivers, creeks, and natural drainage courses.

While technically not parks, the steep hillsides tend to separate and define areas of differing land uses. Further, they provide significantly important visual amenities and natural open spaces and some can be incorporated into natural resource sectors of the organized park system.

## 8. The Sacramento River--A Linear Park

The Sacramento River is vital--economically, visually, and environmentally--to the quality of life of the Redding area. The integrity of this irreplaceable resource must be protected with all the energy the City and its people can muster.

The Sacramento River is the most significant natural resource existing within the planning area. The River, however, is more than a natural resource to be protected--it is also a major recreation facility to be enjoyed by the people.

The River and its embankments should be considered as a linear park with its 100-year flood plain preserved as open space, providing the physical linkage which ties adjacent and nearby parks together into a dynamic singular entity with several parts.

The River is the backbone of the Redding park and recreation system. As such, access to the River at convenient points should be secured and protected. A trail system should be developed along each side of the River where topographic conditions permit.

The River is the property of the people of the City, County, State, and Nation. It is not the private backyard of a selected few. All units of government--particularly the City, County, and State should join together to assure the River's protection and its proper role in the Redding planning area's recreation, environmental, and economic future.

## 9. Spectator Facilities

This includes facilities which would provide seating for in excess of 3,000 persons.

## IX. ACTIONS THE CITY SHOULD TAKE

Following is a list of specific actions the City should consider to accomplish the purpose of this Recreation Element:

- A. Adopt policies and programs which will implement the purpose of this Recreation Element.
- B. Maintain the standard of two acres of improved parkland for each 100 dwelling units located within the City's jurisdiction.
- C. Attempt to balance the location of improved park sites in proportion to the number of dwelling units situated within each of 17 planning subareas.
- D. Conduct periodic surveys to determine the recreation desires of the people and then implement recreation programs responsive to those desires.
- E. Legislate and implement ordinances and policies which will place greater responsibility for the acquisition and improvement of park sites on the development community so as to relieve the City's tax-supported general fund.
- F. Initiate programs which will place greater responsibility for cost of City sponsored recreation programs on the user of those programs provided that no person be denied participation in such programs because of inability to pay.
- G. There is considerable public concern about the rowdyism, vandalism, and other antisocial behavior by a few people whose actions spoil the safe and enjoyable use of the City's parks and recreation programs by the majority. Initiate remedial measures which will mitigate this serious problem.
- H. More than two-thirds (68.0%) of the 1,156.4 acres of acquired parkland is unimproved and unavailable for use by the people. Initiate programs which will secure the funds from both public and nonpublic sources to improve such parklands.
- I. Initiate programs for a greater joint use of public school and city park sites to eliminate duplication of facilities and reduce costs to the public.
- J. Initiate procedures and programs to allow the users of highly specialized recreation facilities--those which are attractive to only a limited number of people--to participate physically and financially in the development, operation, and maintenance of such facilities, thus, allowing the shrinking park and recreation dollar to be used for facilities and programs which will benefit the majority of people.
- K. Adopt policies and programs which will protect the natural integrity of the Sacramento River and which will secure its place as a linear park and the backbone of the Redding recreation system.

- L. Support regional-recreational development that brings tourist dollars to the City.
- M. Seek Shasta County's participation in developing an area-wide, coordinated, park and recreation system.
- N. Develop a five-year Capital Improvement Program for park development.
- O. Periodically review park fees in relation to land and development costs.
- P. Seek to acquire Federal land which meets the objectives of this Element.

## X. OTHER PUBLIC LAND WHICH COULD BE USED FOR PARKS AND RECREATION PURPOSES

In determining land to be acquired for park and recreation purposes, an analysis was made of publicly owned land in the City limits and the General Plan area that could be used for these purposes. This analysis showed that there are a number of parcels administered by Federal, State, and local entities that could be used for recreation as follows:

### A. CITY LAND

Much of the land acquired by the City is for park and recreation purposes. These sites are identified in Chapter II and in the Appendix. The City also has several other sites which have been used for other purposes in the past but planned for park use in the future. These include the Twin View Sewage Treatment Plan. Of the remaining land under City ownership, the sanitary landfill has the potential to be used for recreation purposes after the landfill is closed and street patterns are finalized in the area.

### B. COUNTY LAND

Lands owned by Shasta County in the City are principally in the Courthouse and Shasta General Hospital areas. The County has not prepared master plans for these facilities. The riverfront land around Shasta General Hospital could possibly be used for fishing access to the River.

### C. STATE LAND

There is not any State-owned land within the City that is considered usable for park development. The State is considering several riverfront purchases for wildlife conservation and fishing access.

### D. FEDERAL LANDS

Two Federal agencies administer lands within the Redding planning area--the Bureau of Land Management and the Western Area Power Administration. Land controlled by the Western Area Power Administration is near Keswick Dam and is considered suitable river or lake recreation as one day the land along Keswick Lake may be an important part of the City's recreation program.

In the plan area, BLM has several large parcels of which a significant portion is suitable for future park development. In 1981, the City of Redding formally requested that BLM review land in the Redding plan area for transfer of ownership to the City for future urban expansion. The City advised BLM of the possible uses, but the City cannot apply for a patent to use the land without a specific plan for development and knowing when the land can be developed. The Bureau of Land Management has advised the City that its land could be used only for open space or recreation under a patent; any other use would require the City to purchase the land.

The lands under the control of BLM are considered an important resource for the provision of new parks and school sites as the City grows to the west. Having this land available would serve to reduce private-sector dedication requirements, thus, providing more funds for actual park improvements.

E. SCHOOL SITES

School sites have and will continue to play an integral part in the City's park and recreation program. Recreational facilities on school sites are identified in Chapter II and in the Appendix. With all public agencies having reduced revenues, it is desirable to avoid duplication of an effort by use of joint facilities.

F. SPECIAL DISTRICT LAND

The only special district with land presently in the City is the Bella Vista Water District. There is a potential on the north side of the District's water treatment plant to maintain a small fresh water lake using the overflow from the treatment plant.

## XI. FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1985/86	Rolling Hills	\$ 75,000
	Peppertree	75,000
	Cascade	127,000
	South City Parking Expansion	25,000
	Sacramento River Trail #3	85,000
	Sacramento River Trail #4	60,000
	Mining Claims	5,000
		<u>\$ 452,000</u>
1986/87	Softball Complex	\$ 350,000
	Sacramento River Trail #5	65,000
	Mary Lake Trail	25,000
	Enterprise Park (Phase I)	125,000
	Quail Ridge	60,000
	Turtle Bay Trail #1	16,000
		<u>\$ 641,000</u>
1987/88	Enterprise Park (Phase II)	\$ 100,000
	Sacramento River Trail #6	50,000
	Clover Creek Neighborhood Park	50,000
	Turtle Bay Trail #2	20,000
	Landscaping Auditorium South	42,000
		<u>\$ 262,000</u>
1988/89	Keswick Neighborhood Park	\$ 60,000
	Sacramento River Trail #6	46,000
	Lake Redding (Amethyst)	50,000
	Turtle Bay Trail #2	20,000
	Enterprise Park (Phase III)	75,000
	Lado Property (Sunset)	20,000
	Sharon Steel (Property)	20,000
		<u>\$ 291,000</u>
1989/90	Freebridge Park/Fishing Access	\$ 20,000
	Parking - Buckeye	37,000
	Lake Redding (Tourmaline)	60,000
	Sacramento River Trail	30,000
	Turtle Bay Landscaping	40,000
		<u>\$ 187,000</u>

## XII. SPECIFIC PARK DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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A. Twin View Community Park	31
B. Falks/Mary Lake Park	32
C. Cascade Community Park	33
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# CONCEPTUAL PLAN

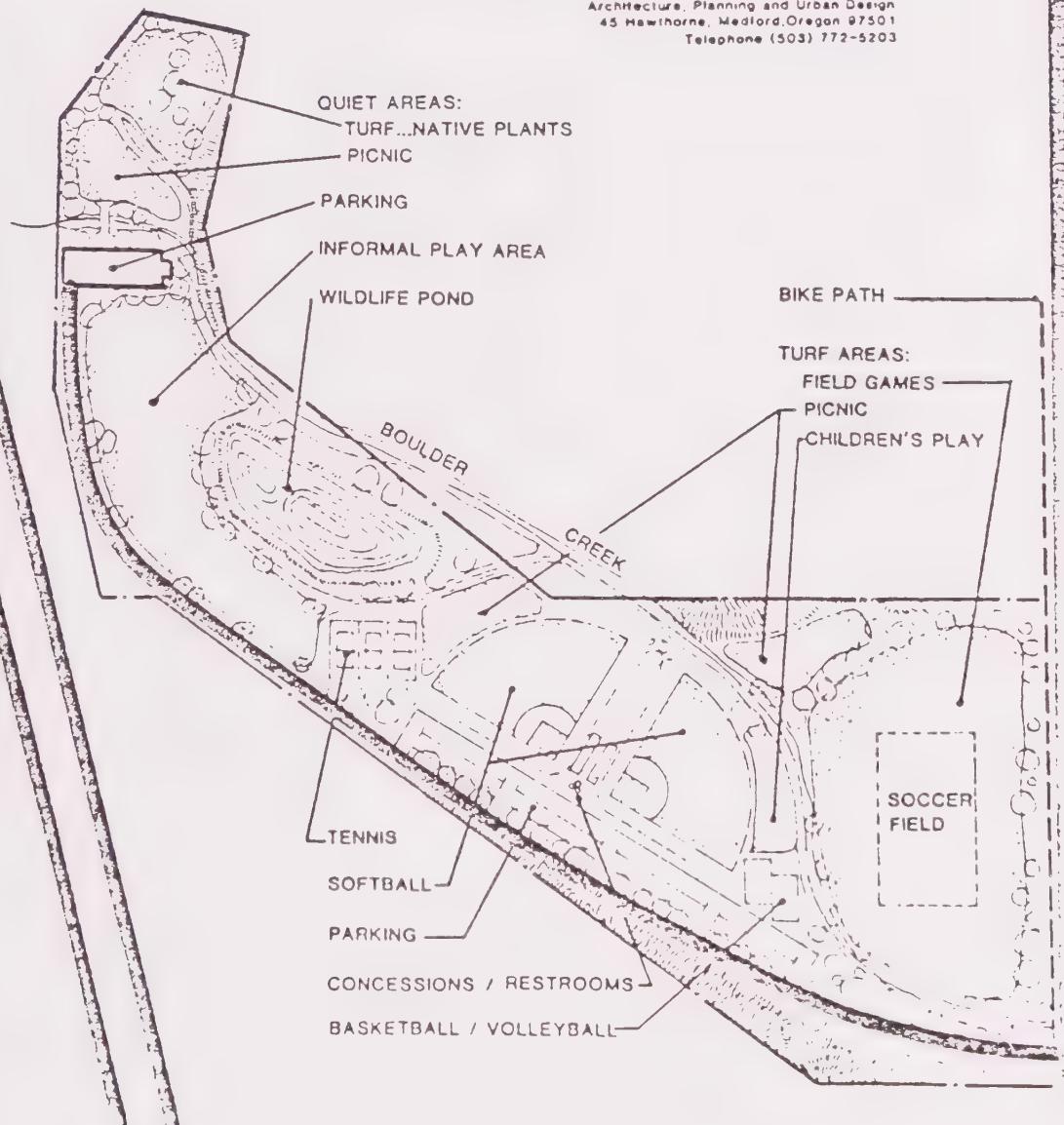
State 299E

## TWIN VIEW COMMUNITY PARK (4-P-1)

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SCALE IN FEET

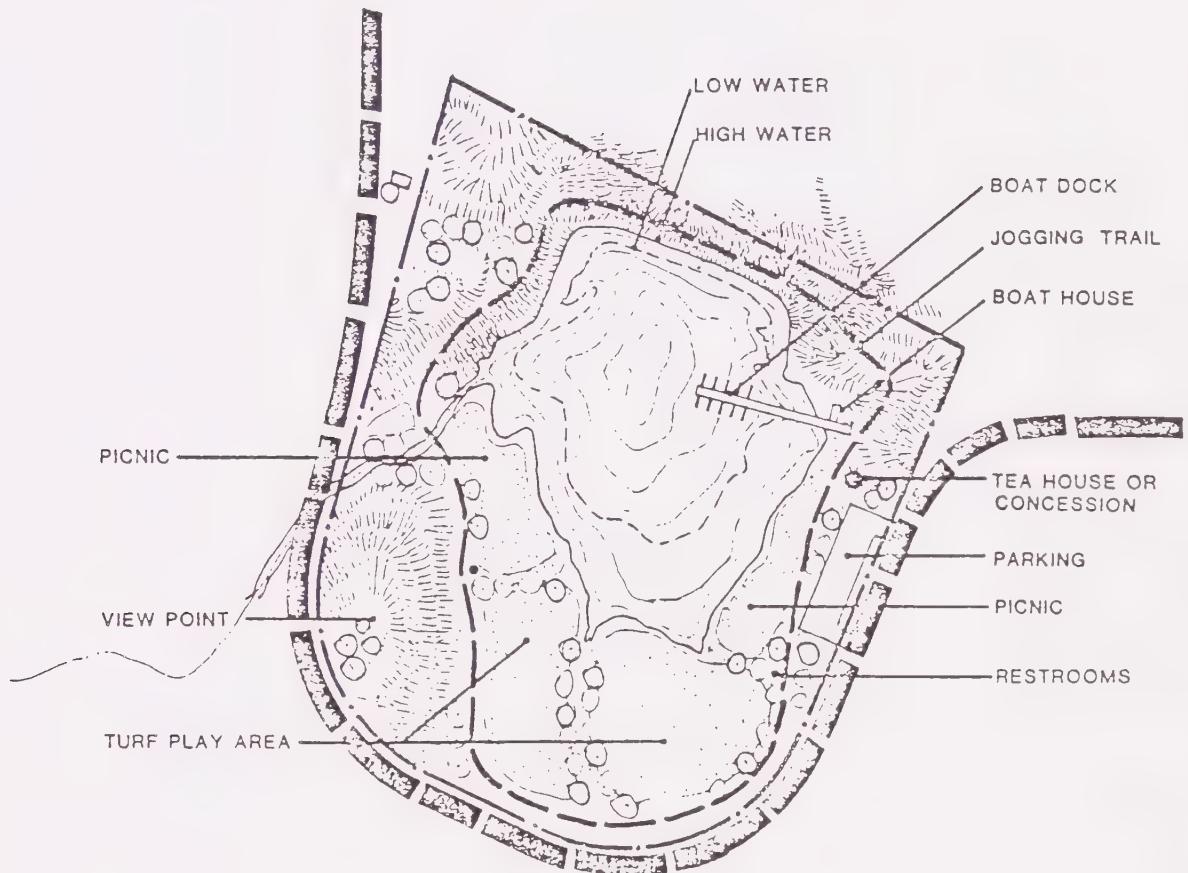
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Patterson, Stewart and Associates  
Architecture, Planning and Urban Design  
45 Hawthorne, Medford, Oregon 97501  
Telephone (503) 772-5203



To Hidden

## CONCEPTUAL PLAN



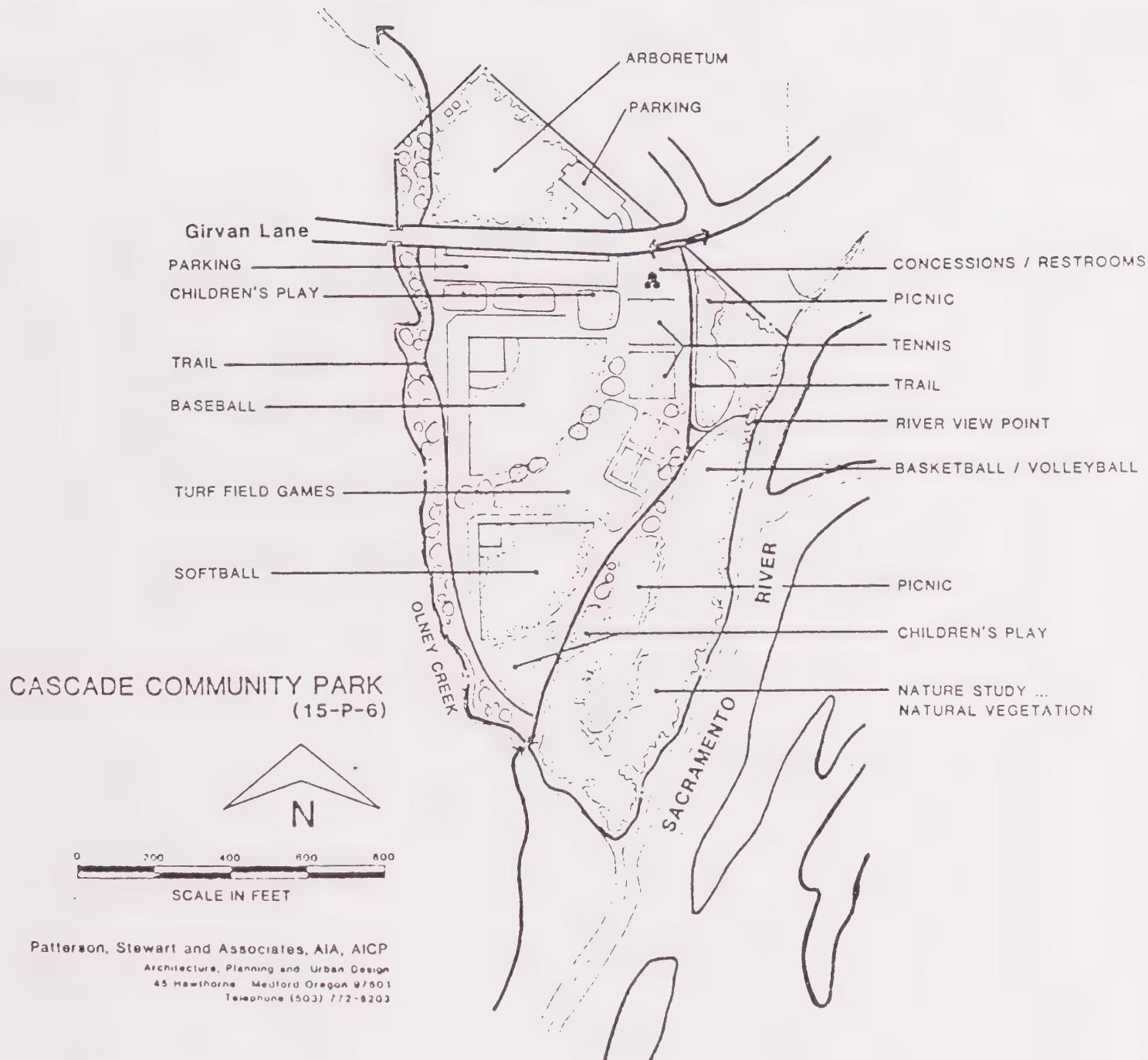
FALKS / MARY LAKE PARK  
(6-P-8)



0 200 400 600 800  
SCALE IN FEET

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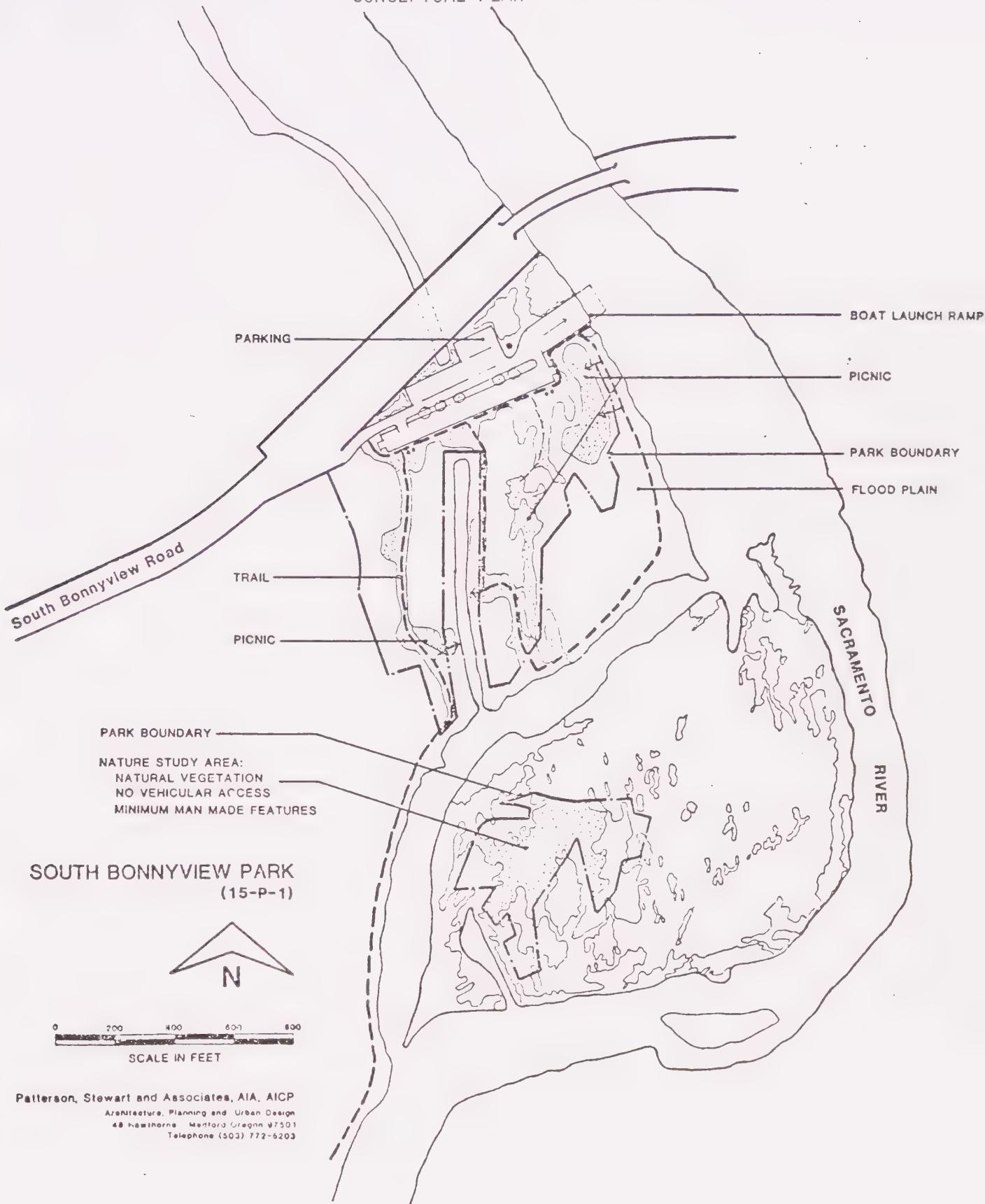
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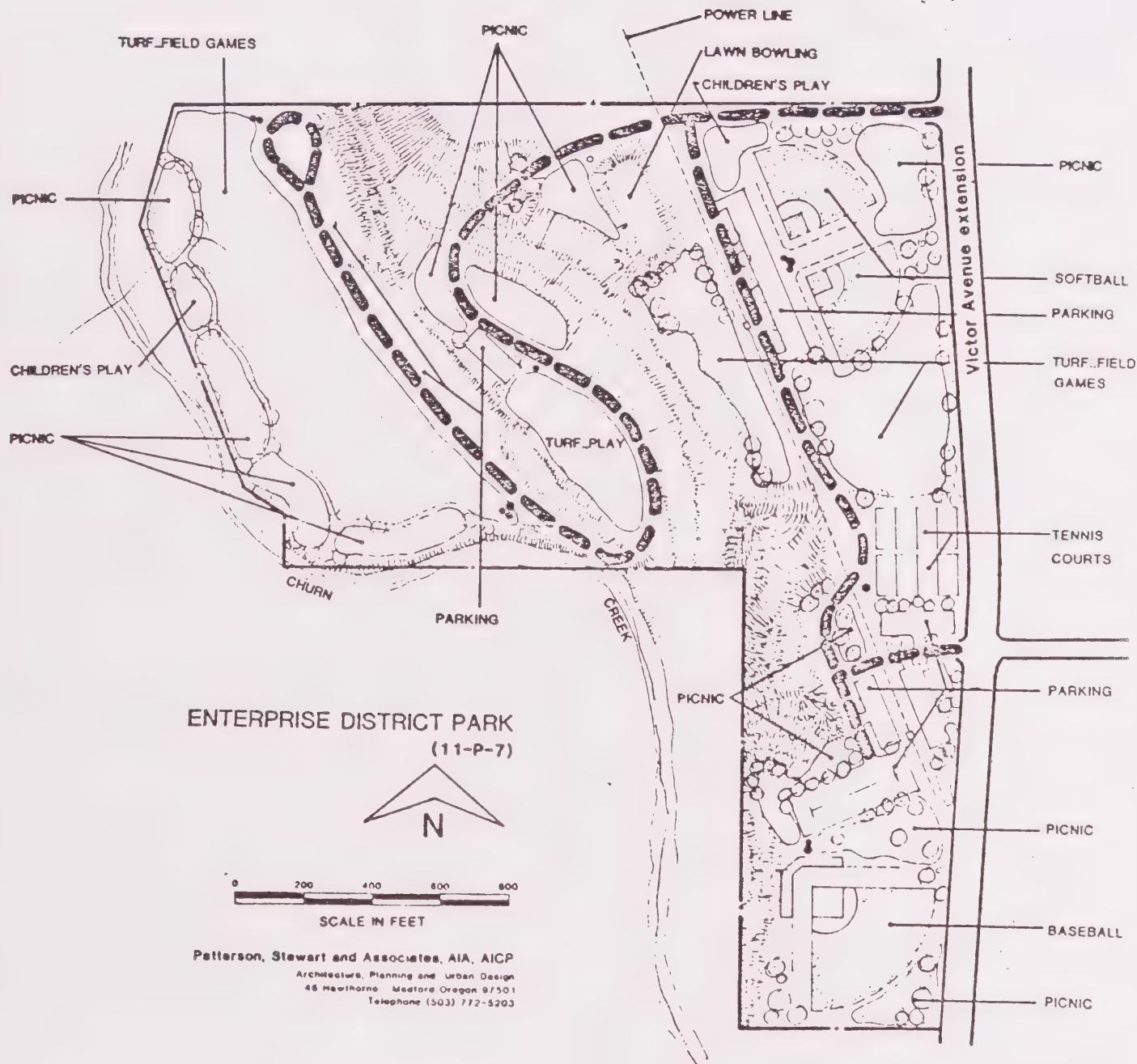
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# CONCEPTUAL PLAN



# CONCEPTUAL PLAN



SPECIAL USE PARK  
OFF-ROAD VEHICLE  
(12-P-1)



200 400 600 800 1000  
SCALE IN FEET

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EXPANSION AREA

NATIVE VEGETATION  
TO BE PROTECTED

MOTOCROSS COURSE  
1/8 MILES OUTER LOOP

1/2 MILE DRAG STRIP

1/2 MILE DIRT TRACK  
3 SOCCER FIELDS

SPECTATOR SEATING CUT  
INTO BLUFF

CONCESSIONS  
REST ROOMS

BLUFF

1/4 MILE

START

CONCESSIONS  
REST ROOMS

CREEK

PICNIC AREAS

OPEN SPACE

CONCEPTUAL PLAN

PARKING



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